OTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge

OTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his above present to the privilens of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the accompany of the Revisus Santanes JABEZ PARSONS of the obey of Hoston, Country of Columbia, and State of New York, an insortent deleter.

Notice first published July 19, 1859 Creditors to appear before the Hen Darius Peck, County Judge of Columbia Country, Pates of New York, with a fifther of City of Hudson aforesaid, on the fifth day of October, 1856, at 10 o'check in the forencou, to show cause, if any they rare, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's Estate, and he be discharges from his debta—Dated July 19, 1859.

MILLER & WELCH, Attys for insolvent, Julean, N. T.

NOTICE of application for the discharge of an himselvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the bird article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statistics, of JOSIAH COLBY, a. inso vent. Relice first published July 25 1829. Creditors to appear before the Hon, E. D. Culver, Gry Judge, at his office, No. 355 Futtonst, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of O-tober, 1839, at 9 o'clock in the forence n, to she a cause why the said insolvent

OTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge

of an Insolvent from his Bobts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the several part of the Revised Statutes.

MYRON VAN DEUSEN of the City of Hudson, County of Columbia and State of New-York, an Insolvent debtor, Notice first published July 18, 1899; creditors to appear before the Hoa Barne Feek, County Judge of Columbia County, State of New-York, at his effice, No. 164; Warrenast, City of Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1899, at 18 whole his the forecome, to show come, if any they have, why as assignment abould not be made of said insolvant's sected and he be discharged from his debta—July 19, 1850.

MILLER & WELCH Attorneys

jel9 law lowTo

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—THE MECHAN. Y. SUPREME COURT.—THE MCCHA
GIANA TPHUANTEPEC COMPANY—Summons for a na
demand on contract—(Compoteerved).—To the Louisana Tela
to pe Company: You are hereby summoned and required to sums
the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of
Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall,
said City, on the 28th day of July, 1856, and to serve a copy
your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the
6ff e No. 38 wall street, in the City of New York, within twe,
days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of
day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complawithin the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will to
judgment against you for the sum of fitteen conceased with
dred and twenty five dollars, with interest from the clients
of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, beside
costs of this action—Dated. New York, July 25, 184.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUSENS De-Edward W. Bradley act Charles F Joy, Daniel F Charles, Maddelina Borrum, and Sylvania S. Sohin Warren Mitchell, and R C. Thorne Executors, &c., of the last will and test ment of Jonn I. Mitchell, dec aced, sum onto for relief (Com. occred); To the Defendants: Yen are hereby summand and retired the effice of the Cherk of the County of Queers, at Jamaios Lord Lland, onthe 14th day of March, 157, and to zerve a topy of you reaswer to the said complaint on the substribers at heir office, N. 2B Broadway in the city of New York within twenty days after the early of the summents on you, exclusive of the day of some review, and if you fall to enswer the said complaint within in time aforward, the Praintiff to this action will apply to the Count for the relief degranded in the complaint—Dated New York March 14th, 1857.

FIELD & SLUYTER, and law 10w Tu.

Plaintiff 's Art'vs, No. 82 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1859. The National Teachers' Association assembled in the great lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute at 94 o'clock a. m. yesterday. The Convention was ealled to order by the President, AndREW E RICKOFF. Superintendent of Schools at Circinneti Obio. The Rev Dr. Samson, President of Columbian College, is waked the D.vine blessing Mr Z. RICHARDS, in behalf of the local Committee, introduced Mayor BERRET, who made a brief and appropriate address cornially welcoming the Association to the National

Cepital.

His honor was followed by S. York AT LEE,
President of the City Board of Trustees, who
resterated the welcome, and gave some interesting
facts in relation to the Public Schools of Washington.
He said that these schools were started in 1805. In He said that these schools were started in 1805. In 1845 a system was organized with twelve trustees, three to each of the four districts, appointed by the Mayor, who meet monthly. There are 2,500 papils in attendance, with twenty-five teachers, whose salaries amount to \$12,000 per anoun. The total expense for the support of the system is \$35,000 a year. In 1857 taxes were first levied to support the schools. The retwool houses are all worthless, and there are more than 5,000 children who do not attend school at all. An appropriation has been made to build a new school house in the First District during the present year, and hopes are entertained that Congress will, at 18 1841 service, appropriate a handsome sum in and of The Lext service, appropriate a handsome sum in and of the Public Schools of the city. President Rickoff made a brief reply, and con-

with his ancual address, of which the following MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIA

Members of the National Ceachers Association—Ladies and Gentlemen: The example of the gentlemen who preceded me in this chart worthy of my instation, and I proceed accordingly to lay before you a brief statement of some of those matters which deserve your attention at this meeting. All appropriate papers submitted to an Educational Association in us relate either generally to the interests of education or specifically to the business of the toac er—in a word, the science of pedagogy. Generally, when they are intended to excite interest in the cause of Education, when they are intended to excite interest in the cause of Education, when they refer to the policy of the State in the cause of Education of State, county or town systems of set ools, or anything in the whole range of concational jurisprudence; specifically, when they refer to the interprocesses of saidlying and developing the human mind. Inis distinction ought to be distinctly recognized in the proceedings of this and every other association of its kind. The first case predominates over the second in a ratio hardly to be created without a careful examination of the great mass of papers submitted and published within the last mass of papers submitted and published within the last mass of papers submitted and published within the last five or ten years. This has been a just result of our circumstances as a people and the educational status five or ten years. This has been a just result of our cincumstances as a people and the educational status of the timer. The attention of our countrymen, and of the members of our profession have been necessarily engrossed with the appointment of special school officers, the levying of taxes for school and library purposes, the erection of school buildings, the classification of schools, &c.; but none of these hings are desirable for themselves as an end; all are merely preliminary to the great consummation, the education of the children of the State. We cannot divorce our interests as pedagogues from the discussions of the general and outside interests of education, but we are general and outside interests of education, but we are only concerned in them in common with all intelligent men and women. It is only in an a-sociation in which the friends of education and teachers are meb and women. It is only in an association in which the friends of education and teachers are brought together that these preliminary and auxiliary matters can be discussed to advantage. Teachers the miselves have a position from which they are apt to have a distorted view of these things; their opinious are likely to be partial and theoretical rather than complete and practical. On the other hand, the man without experience as a practical teacher will full to take as adequate view of them, unless his judgment is asserted by the subcolumnters observation. It is in accordance with these views that I would recommend that the Association be divided into two sections, the General and the Special. No pairs should be sparred to obtain the attendance of gentlemen in the several States who have taken a public spirited and active part in the agitation of questions pertaining to the general interests of education. These gentlemen, together with teachers who take an interest in "outside matters" would constitute a section of the Association, entitled perhaps, the General Section. To them should be referred questions of general interest, such as the following:

General Educational Statistics.-The Educational Statistics of no two States are so prepared that they aff rd any basis at all for comparative statements or columntes. This statement applies in an equil degree to the statistics of the school-going population and to reports of receipts and expenditures.

By a little interchange of views and experiences of

the efficers of the respective States, great waste of school funds and loss of precious time might be a

Voided.

In order the more perfectly to disseminate information in regard to Educational matters, and to promote the more free interchange of views upon School orgaprization and classification and instruction we used a Journal, to be published metally or at less intervals, which shall be devised to these purposes. We need one to become a record of the times in an European continuance of the Educational year Book as a meaning of suggesting information may be a sphingte, and of spreading informs on upon these subjects, and would suggest whether it is not cestrable that w

would suggest whether it is not cesirable that we take steps to secure its annual issue.

The question of Adua Espection is scarcely less interesting to the friends of Education than the question of Common-School Education. How to carry young people rafely from the school-going age to the age of conscious responsibility, is a matter of the highest interest, and is carnestly spitated by the States of Education. rope at this time. This matter seems to me to be of quite as much importance as that they should attend school when children.

Through the active exertions of friends of public instruction is constituted.

struction in Great Britain, a kind of information

training is given is the national and of the "British and Ferrigan" Sometics schools, scarcely thought of in cer own country. Latraction in common their—embracing denest c and something of social and political comony has been successfully arged as proper and desirable subjects for school instruction. Children are retained longer in the schools than they could be if kept at these prin ary branches the accessive of which is not always understood. Whether such instruction is not needed in this country in the schools which are attenddetected in time country is the consequence which could be the children of laboring people. It is useless to dery that in the large manufacturing towns and even in the rural districts a class of people is growing up who have not that instruction at home which is calculated to prepare them for an anlightened performance of the dutter that await them as men and sonan, these every-day and commonplace duties of onling and making combes, providing for the table, socking, &c. &c. Already may we count the "sanken" classes - a term used in England - by the thousands and tens of thousands in the streets and cellurs of our large cities. In New-York, I have been informed, and tens of themsen is in the streets and cellars of our large cities. In New-York, I have been informed, the fittle guis are taught to sew in the ward schools. If this be necessary in New-York it is equally so in many other cities of the Union. If necessary in other departments of the daties of women. The subject of Reformatory Education belongs to us to consider. In France an experiment has been tried, and with reputed success, by which a family system of government and training is substituted for the juil-like and machine the plans acopted at Rancall's Island, Westboro, and like institutions in different quarters. Boys and girls need to be brought up under the training of mothers and fathers or in obtain of these natural guardians, under the care of those whem they can love. It is mainly through the affective that it young are trained to nevantage. I visited only lost week the Refage on Randal's Island. There I found at work a a machine for turning out from the vaginations of the expected to be, but is it shell, that the results will be as uniform as in the case of the machines may ever be expected to be, but is it shell, that the results will be as uniform as in the case of the machines may ever be expected to be, but is it shell, that the results will be as uniform as in the case of the machines and to be dealt with in this way? Distorted and warped as the minds and hearts of the collarer at this refuge are, or even in their normal connaison, can they be thrown into a honer and be torned out good members. as the minds and tearts of the collect at this refuge are, or even in their normal condition, can they be the own into a hopper, and be turned out good members of society. There can be no doubt but that these institutions do good; has in what ratio to that which ought to expected, is desirable that you consider.

I do not not one of the collection of those other is not interest, though it does not assume the importance of those other is no change will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at a very early day.

change will be made at a very early day, yet one will be made at some farme day, opening appliatments to cadetable and to places in the Naval School to tree competition. A few years ago the Representative from the First District in Onio submitted to the Board of Education as Construct the appliatment of a pupil to the Naval School. The gentleman deserves respect for the course which he pursued, and yet why did he not give an equal chance to all the Boards of Education in his District? It has been proposed again as dagain that a turcan of constant should be established in connection with the Department of the Interior. The proposition has met with little favor; if, indeed, it has ever been presented upon the floor of Congress at all. The recommendation should indeed, it has ever been presented upon the floor of Congress at all. The recommendation should be reiterated, however," until its claims have reached the ear of Government. These matters all intrest us, but only in common with all the cutizens of this Republic. Not so, however, the department of peragogy. This is the speciality of our business, or perhaps profession. When we come to the consideration of subjects under this head, we cread our way alone. To this point, we have had mainly to do with the principles of political and social economy. By youd this we have manify to deal with psychologists and netaphysicians. We have now to study the susceptibilities and faculties of the human mind, and inquire into the best processes of developing and training i. We have to make ourserves acquainted with ceptibilities and faculties of the haman mud, and inquire into the best processes of developing and transite i. We have to make ourseives acquainted with the sciences with reference to their adaptation to discipline, and nourish it. We must make ourselves intimately acquainted with the subjective microcosm and the objective universe, and apon this basis may be constructed a science of Education. We may not succeed in doing so at the meetings of our Association; but the aiscensions which arise here will possibly suggest the direction in which the road of true prig essitially sies. We have not now a science of Education; we have not even the terms of a science, and though we have a few good works on teaching, we have none

se have a few good works on teaching, we have none
that pretend to the dignity of a scientific treatise.
[Countities were appointed to consider and report
upon the several topics treated of in the President's The address occupied about forty misutes in its de-

The address occupied about forty micotes in its de-livery, and was well received. On motion of Mr. T. W. VALENTINE, of New-York, a Committee of three was appointed to devise a plan, and report upon the fearibility of establishing a National Gazetto of Educa-tion, as recommended in the address. Messrs. Valen-tine, of New York, Roberts, of Pa., and Richards, of Washington, D. C., were named by the Chair as such

Washington, D. C., were named by the Secretary, J. W. Connective.

The Constitution was read by the Secretary, J. W. Bulkily, after which Meesrs. A. C. Rechards, and McCattron were appointed assistant local Secretaries.

Messrs. Nesselrode, of Iowa, Bulkiy, and Stuart were named a Committee to report on the subject matter of the December of the Subject matter of the Secretaries.

the President's address.

On motion of Mr. Medillon, of Maryland, a Committee of three was appointed to memorialize Congress, and confer with the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the establishment of an agency for the collection of educational statistics.

After a brief recess the Convention came to order, and the President appropried

and the President announced Pret. Daniel Reen of the Wisconsin State Universiject of CIVIL POLITY as a part of the course of surject of CIVIL POLITY as a part of the course of in-struction in the common schools of the United States. The speaker handled his argument in a direct and con-vincing manner, and received marked attention to the close. He said:

close. He said:

"The question which is put to our age, or rather to
the American people, to which we are required to make
true answer for ourselves and posterity, is this: Can
the answer for ourselves and posterity, is this: Can
the action of the control of th true asswer for ourselves and posterry, is this: Can then, as political beings, govern themselves? Can they make their own laws and choose their own rulers? If we would answer this question affirmatively, we must educate the people, from their youth up, in the duties and responsibilities entailed as a necessary consequence of self-government. Instruction in the principles of civil government, and the detailed relations cipies of civil government, and the detailed relations existing between government and the governed, must be given in the common schools." The speaker failed, however, to make any suggestions or to state any practical method by which such instruction could be made a part of the common school course, "occupying

He repeated many positions and statements generally admitted, but possessing no novelty, designed to show the need and desirableness of the introduction of civil polity in cour common schools.

Mr. Presi cut, it has seemed to me proper that

this Association should, as a body, take notice of an event which has already reached the ears and saddened the nearts of all its members. The most eminent member of our body—a man known in every part nent member of our body—a man known in every part of this country and in every country of the civilized world, as the great aposite of education—has gone to his firal resting place. He who one year since, at our meeting in Cinciprati, cheered and inspired us with his veice—from whose lips fell words sparkling with wit not elequence, whom we had conficulty expected to meet on this occasion as a very father in our conclished has forever passed from our mosts, me things of the cear hof Horace Mana, coming to us at the very moment when our thoughts were filled with expectations of seeing and hearing him, have fallen upon our ears and our hearts with stunning effect. It is fitting, Mr. President—it is due the rentiments of our own Mr. President—it is due the relationents of our ow hearts—it is due a just appreciation of the labors of hearts—it is due a just appreciation of the labors of a great leader in the American movement in behalf of univer-al-education—it is due the writer and orator, whose words on the education of the people have gone out to the ends of the world, that this Association should, by some appropriate expression, notice the departure of such a man, and testify its profound respect for his memory. I therefore now move, Mr. President, that a Commutes of five he appointed to present resolutions and report such other action as they may think proper or this budy to take in reference to the death proper or this body to take in reference to the desth of the Hen. Herace Mann, and test the Association, in taken of respect, immediately adjourn over to this

ening's sension.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Asso-

ation accordingly sejourned. The headquarters of the Association is at Willard's, the design of the state of the

The Arsociation assembled at Sociock, with a large and intelligent autience. Mr. T. W. VALENTINE, from the Committee to whom had been referred the suggestions made by Prof. Read in relation to the death of the Hon. Horace Mann, reported an appropriate prethe Hon. Horsee Mann, reported an appropriate pre-an ble and resolutions which, after remarks by Mr. Belkeler and by Mr. Perskel of St. Louis, for many years associated with the deceased as an instructor, were adopted, and a copy of the resolutions, signed by the President, were directed to be sent to the family of The Chair laid before the Convention s solution of

The Chair laid before the Convention a solution of the Emersonian problem, by the Hon, Finley Bigger Reguler of the United States Treasury, which, on motion, by Mr. Butkley, was referred for publication to the editor of The Mathematical Monthly at Cambridge.

An address was then delivered by Eldridge Smith, esq., Principal of the Nor-ica (Coun.) Free Acksiemy, upon "The place Christianty should occupy in American Education." He said whatever views may be entertained on this subject, no one can deny its practical

character or its appropriateness to the discussions of cheracter or is appropriateness to the discussions of the Association. From cases which have a used during the part year in some of the States, and which may yet arise throughout the Union, it is evident that it may become one of the most practical questions con-nected with our profession. By Christianity I do not mean any form of ecclesissticism, nor do I mean any form of rectarisms. I mean not the creed of Rome of Oxford, or of Geneva, but of Nazareth. I do not accept the contraction of the contract of Oxford, or of Geneva, but of Nazareth. I do not no ear by Christianty religious cant—a sanctimonious mammery of religious terms, whether borrowed from it e B ble, the Bubric, or the Confession of fault. I mean by Christianity the teachings of the New Testanent, as the inspired world of God, and more especially the life and teachings of Christ binnelf. What is the place of Christianity the adaction is the same that it is anywhere the—it is first and foremest. "The Christian it is the highest style of man," and we want no other style of humanity in any relation in life. Christianity claims the first place for itself, and this claim is fully justified by its relations to the human mind. Christianity alone can give perfect health and soundness to the claims the first place for itself, and this caim is may justified by its relations to the human mind. Christianity alone can give perfect health and soundness to the human mind—alone can give that State of soul which is most desirable in both pupil and teacher. The nistory of education abundantly sustains the claim which Christianity makes for itself. The civilization of Egypt and Babylon was distinguished for a high degree of intellectual and aesthetic currare, but its failure to attain the highest end of education showed its deficiency. The same was true of Hellenic civilization—it was highly intellectual, and in art it reached the furthest inints that the human mind has reached in this direction. In Roman civilization the same great lesson is taught. There were elements of great power but it failed. The whole education of the ancient world was a failure when a c regard the highest ends of education. The civilization of the modern world has been successful so far as it has been Christian. The modern Baconian philosophy is essentially Christian in its charsuccessful so far as it has been Christian. Inc modern Bacorian philosophy is essentially Christian in its character. In uction itself is not wholly an intellectual process; it has a moral element. This is clearly seen by the characters of the great leaders in modern inductive philosophy. If then Christianity is thus related to the human mind, and has performed so important a fact in the civilization of the modern world, it is obvious that it must enter largely into our is obvious that it must enter largely into our system of American educati n. Education has something more to do with Christianity than to tolerate and patronize it—it must walk in its light and become strong in its strength. But how shall this be done? Shall Christian science be taught as a distinct branch in our public schools? Not so. It should be a strong and present over on system of instruction be done? Shall Christian science be tauget as a distinct branch in our public schools? Not so. It should pervade and preside over our system of instruction to ber than enter into it on the same level with other studies. The example of Jesus is especially suited to the teacher's use. He was a true scholar as his first visit to the Temple shows. He there, at the age of twelve years, was found engaged in the intense study of that law which in mature his he magnified and made honorable. The character of Jesus presents just those qualities which engage the attention and sympathy of the young course, energy, decision, manly conflict with error and the loftiest heroism in the maintenance of fruth. The great success of Dr. Arrold was due to his high Christian character. In other respects he was surpassed by his cotemporaries, but his commess were compelled to bow down before the purity and power of his Christian virtue. As American teachers, if we acute contribute our share to the civilization which is to exist on this continent, we can do it most effectually, not by making mathematicians and linguists, engineers nor thetoricians merely, not by teaching them to lay Atlantic telegraphs nor build Pacific Railroads, not by teaching them to delve in California, El Dorado, nor to thurder 'ny voider capital'; but to raise them to a teaching them to delve in California, El Dorado, no to thurder he you'der capitel; but to raise them to a far higher elevation—till they all come in the noity of the fauth and of kine knowledge of the Son of God nato perfect men even unto the measure of the stature of the funess of Christ.

of the funese of Carist.

Upen the close of the address, Mr. CRUIKSHANK
a over that the thanks of the Association be tendered to
the lecturer for his able and practical address and that a copy of the same be requested for publication.

SECOND DAY-THURSDAY MORNING.

The Convention met at 94 a. m. The resolution of toatks offered by Mr. Cruikshank to Mr. Smith for his address was adopted.

Mr. Penner moved that a Committee to consider the subject of school registers be appointed, which chei ed remarks from Mr. Stone of Hinois, Mr. Mc. Julyon of Maryland, the President, and the mover. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messes Pennel, Stone, and McJilton such Comittee.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers of the association for the ensuing year reported the following

Associa is n for the ensuing year reported the following tothinations:

For President—J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y. For Vice President—J. W. Valentine, N. Y.; D. S. Hagar, Mass.; Win. Roberts, Penn.; T. C. Taylor, Del.; Eldringe Santh, Com.; Dante Reed, Wis.; Isane Sone, I. I.; A. J. Rickoff, Ohio, C. S. Pennell, Mo.; J. N. McJilton, Ma.; Sylvester Scott, Va. C. C. Nesterode, Jovan For Societary—Z. Bichards, D. C. For Tresture—D. C. Wight, D. C. For Connacilors—James Gruhstank N. Y.; J. W. Ailen, Conn.; H. C. Hickok, Penn.; Win. McCathran, D. C.; Hom, G. Eliot, N. C.; S. J. C. Sweezer, Als.; J. W. J. W. Ailen, Conn.; H. C. Hickok, Penn.; Win. McCathran, D. C.; Hom, G. Eliot, N. C.; S. J. C. Sweezer, Als.; J. W. Smith, Ind.; R. M. Edwards, Va.; D. Masveil Turver, Fig., W. E. Sheldon, Mass.; D. Read, [Win.; A. Drary, Ky.; Win. B. Starke, Mo.; Assince Elever, Ili.; L.C. Draper, Win.; B. W. Smith, Ind.; R. McMillan, O.; S. E. Wright, S. C. Mir. Vallenting of the Manufacture to whom was referred the subject of a periodical to be established under the patronage and control of the National Teachers' Association, have had the subject under consideration, and respectfully report that they have unanimously come to the conclusion that it is expedient and proper that such a periodical took the published as the rificial organ of this body; and thay recommend the following plans:

First, That its publication commence in this city on the last of these taxis.

in the Urion, to be headed with the name of that State, unter which shall be properly arranged the items of educational news from that State with such other articles as the Corresponding Editor of tant State may furnish.

Fourth: That one Corresponding Editor be appointed in each State, whose duty is sull by to foreign all large and a seal.

sproin ed annually.

Fifth: That the is mediate publication and control of the jour

be appointed annually.

Fifth: That the is mediate publication and control of the jour has be committed to the charge of three persons, who shall be resident sof the city where the same chall be published.

Sixth: That no compensation shall be allowed to any editor or corresponding editor, except to these who prepare the matter and supervise its publication; and that such compensation be allowed to those as the Board of Directors shall deem proper.

Secenth: That all profits accurage from the publication be paid over at the end of each year to the Treasurer of this Association, and that all exfects of the same be paid from its foods

Eighth: That the name of said journal be the "National Teacher."

On motion the report was accepted, and adopted

unanimously.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was confirmed by ballet, and the preceding list are the names of the officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. J. N. McJulton of Md. was then introduced, and addressed the Association on "The errors in the agencies through which mankind pass in the "pursuit of knowledge." The address was well writ-

the parameter of knowledge. The and sharp hits at text-teen and celivered, containing many sharp hits at text-books and irreducible to the property of the con-ceasing idea was the substitution of natural and con-taining laws of the containing laws of the containing the containing laws of isacing idea was the succentration of sounds in place of the arbitrary and absurd alphabet in common use. The address was received with marked attention, and the latter portion of it was really able and suggestive, and a copy was requested for publication. At the close of Mr. Mcditton's address, President

At the close of Mr. McJilton's address, President Rickoff abnounced the reception of a paper from H. L. Stuart of New-York, propounding a series of questions affecting the course of instruction in the common schools of the United States. Mr. S. being present, at the request of the President, took the stand, and read the paper, making the following introductory remarks:

"I have listened to many eloquent thinkers and speakers on occasions similar to the present, of whose devotion to the great cause of education I could have no doubt. Yet I have invariably observed that all have devoted their discourses and power mainly in the direction of higher education, making repeated allusions to the professions of the law of medicine and of divinity, seldom, if ever, making any direct allusion to or recognition of the humbler and much more quiversal, useful, and important occupations pursued by divinity, sensing, if ever, manue, and much more axior recognition of the numbler and much more axiversal, useful, and important occupations pursued by
the great body of the people. My sympathies are
with the telling millions; and in their name, I would
ask, What is Law? What is Divinity? What is Medicule? What the higher culture, and the higher results,
and sublimed apphentions affecting the moral and spiritual so constantly hunted at and urged, as disconnected
from the practical instruction which takes cogpizance of the realities the occupations and the
material struggles, which make up the actual liteexperience of us all? The systems of instruction
huberto devised have been designed for the education
and enlightenment of the few who have represented
wealth, place, and power among men. We now want
a system of instruction adapted to the occupations and
needs of the great mass of the people, and which, excluding none, will commence at the foundation of mind,
and build up a superstructure of development scienneeds of the great mass of the people, and which, excluding none, will commence at the foundation of mind, and build up a superstructure of development scientific, substantial, symmetrical and practically efficient. The want of such a system universally and efficiently applied, originally led to the establishment and perpetuation of the occupations of law, of divinity, and of medicine, in which a few in the proper exercise of their respective vocations as lawyers, ministers, and dectors, have, in all ages, succeeded in making confusion werse confounded in their value and jarring attempts to cettle the disputes, solve the doubts, and corrected adments of the undeveloped, confiding and non-self-reliant millions, who have trustingly submitted their cases to their professional arbitrament. With all proper respect for higher collume and the professions, I enter a protest against the continuance of the unequal, top heavy, and mefficient system of instruction which now prevails in our Common Schools, and would call upon this Association, bearing a national title and assembled at the National Capital, to make a specific effort toward the preparation of a thorough and complete cause of instruction for the Common Schools of the United States.

1 have great faith in a sharp stick carnestly pressed

heme, and will now read the paper, which, as an outsider, I had addressed to your Precident to be read before this Assess on having been made an insider made by Mr. Seldon of Mass., Mr. Smith of Co. by your kindsy accom

by your kindly accent."

MR. PRESIDENT—I desire to submit the following questions affecting the present condition of the existing course of endy and itself then in the Common Schools of the United States which is admitted on all bands to come very far short of giving the practical results of available and desaits information necessity to stable young non and somen, on leaving school to chasse in the occupations of everyday life stim efficiency and success. The non-application of strinciples to practice, the almost critical between of illustrative apparatus, and of oral and illustrated instruction, with a complete interior of anything bke a recognition of the humbler occupations by which the strat mass of the propie in this country seam their bread, in the Common schools and in the Normal education bestowed upon teachers who are specially designed to exercise their professional vecation in the Common Schools, is an overshadowing will trait has offen been animasywrited upon. The questions which I here of the been animasywrited upon. The questions which I here of the been animasywrited upon.

Second: Instructions in Music the plane and other musical

affecting the building and fitting up of nones for the people; also, in Art. faste and Ornamental Hor-feutiture.

Teath: Instruction in the simple elements of Civil dovernment, the Conclusion of the United States and of the several States, and in Hinstrates Political Scoromy

Element: Instruction for admirs in any or evening schools. How can a ready wested and practical course of instruction be devised for the beneft of the mitions of our fellow-clinicals, of foreign and marker night, who need and would gardy avail them gives of it, if it were made really useful a distractive in the direction of their respective necessities and daily occupations?

Taciffit: Instruction in the Science of Language—the neutral at only proper basis for the effective, easy and complete development of the mental faculties.

Latuage practically appied and illustrated in its scientific principles, sincs, and relations to thought and expression, should be substitutes for mathematics as the foundation for a practical and efficient course of instruction in our common schools. To this, a heavy may?

A copy of the paper was requested for publication, which a visit to Mount Vernon was run tato the ground, and the Convention adjourned to make a call upon the President of the Umted States.

THE VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE, Executive Mansion, and were usbered into the East

Room.
On the appearance of the President, Mr. A. J. Rickeff, President of the Association, and lady, approached him, and were introduced by one of the teachers of this city. After excuanging a shake of the band, Mr. Richoff addressed the President as follows:

hand, Mr. Rickell addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President, I am requested, in behalf of those composing
the National Teachers' Association, who are assembled to re this
afternoon to express the great pleasure that we feel in having this
opportunity of paying our respects to you, the Chief Maristrate
of an nation; and we hope that, at no very distant day, in some
department or other of your Government, you may become on
nected with the great cause of education, for the purpose of our
deaving to advance which, through the agency of united effort,
has been the occasion of our visiting this beautiful city at this
time.

deaving to the occasion of our visiting this beautiful city is time.

The President, in response said:
I am very happy to receive a vide from this Association, as I am very happy to receive a vide from this Association, as to give them a cordial welcome to the Waite House. The fields deserve it, and they deserve all the boost that can be do ferred upon them. Ones is a free Forernment, here the peop possess all the power, and if there he any portion of power was they have not secured, they certainly will acquire it. The on asfeguard is to elevate them by having them become thorough ecouated; by communicating sound anowhelse to them y uth; and, shows all, to bless that knowledge by its fruction regard to the principles of true religion. Without that religible receib to prespectify, there can be no fleetly, there can be no fleetly, there can be no fleetly, there can be no fleetly there can be no fleetly there can be not set fauctions to perform, and I have no doubt they performed wise y and well; and I each you all the anocess y can have, and certainly not more than you secure.

The President was then introduced separately to all in the room.

EVENING SESSION. On coming to order, a communication was read from the author of a tew Normal Arithmetic, a copy of which was presented to each member of the Associa-

On motion of Mr. Chuikshank, the proposed Notional Teacher was enlarged from twelve to sixteen pages quarte, and the price from 50c. t.) \$t annually,

The Convention then took up for consideration the The Convention then took up for consideration the vertal questions in Mr. M Jilion's address, and the remander of the evening was passed in an interesting discussion upon the proper mode of teaching the Ergish language to little children. A number of modern ideas were utireduced and advocated; among others, that of employing a size for every sound. For the blackboard of illustrating an idea or obtained in the blackboard. cet on the blackboard, and fixing it in the child's namery by associating the illustrated idea with its written name.

THIRD DAY.

On coming to order, Mr. M Jantos offered Resolu tions recommending the arranging of the various subjects submitted for consideration, and to select gentlemen from different parts of the country to prepare papers on such questions. After a beef discussion, the resolutions were referred to the Board of Counsei-

Mr. RICKOFF animadverted sharply upon the unbusi-Mr. Rickors animaly evident of the Convection, which left the discussion of the real interests of the Association to a few hours near the close. He advocated a general reform in bulicess, stating that the Committees appointed last year to prepare business had greely neglected their dates. He would have Committees arrange business ready for transaction, at the next annual meeting, so that gentlemen could come prepared to discuss questions intelligently. On motion of Mr. Chrissians, the following Stand-

On motion of Mr. Chuisshank, the following Committees for the year were announced Committee on School Discipline-Mesers. Turner, Smith of one, she Smith of Ind. On School Backs-Mesers Reed, Stone and Hant. On Modes of Instruction-Mesers. Valentine, Sheldon and Tay-

on the Existing Condition of Public Schools in the United totes-Musica Rickell, Richards and Bulkley. The several States were then called upon for answers

o the following questions: Have you a Suste system of free public schools, and how far bees it meet the wants of the people? Have you Normal Schools? Teachers' Institutes? A State Asciation? To what extent is the graded system of schools in your State?

Have you public libraries established by State author What progress have you made during the past year [While the call upon various States was in progress, President Buchanan entered the room, and was conducted to a seat on the platform, the association rising to receive him. He remained for some time listening

to the proceedings with much apparent interesting.

Answers of an interesting character were briefly made by Mr. Seidon of Mass., Mr. Smith of Conn., Mr. Crukehank of New-York, Mr. Roberts of Pa., Mr. McJitto of Maryland, Mr. Taylor of Delaware, Mr. Edwards of Vrginia, Mr. Elhot of North Carolina, Mr. Turner of Florida, for South Carolina, Mr. Crukehank of New York, for Alabama, Mr. Turner of Florida, Mr. Dunca of Ohio.

Florida, Mr. Duncan of Ohio.
[Upon the conclusion of Mr. Duncan's remarks
President Enchanan retired from the Convention, the The same subject - as then continued, and reports were received from Mesers. J. R. Smith of Indiana, Starke of Missouri, Emer of Illinois and Prof. Read of Wiscouri,

of Wirconsin. Resolutions of thanks to the Regents of the Smith

resolutions of the same to the legents of the Same seniar Include, to the botel appears, citizens, and railroads, for unusual liberalities, were adopted; and after some discussion in regard to the next place of meeting, Madson, Wisconsin being urged by Prof. Read, the subject was referred to the Executive Committee for future action, and the Association adjurned. In portant measures have been initiated during the meeting just ended, which will doubtless lead to ureful results.

useful results.

Among the members in attendance were thirty-five young lady teachers from Massachusetts.

Tois Association was originard, two years since, through the exertices of Mesers C. W. Valentine of Brecklyn, N. Y., Z. Richards of Washington, D. C., and D. B. Hagar of Massacausetts.

AMHERST COMMENCEMENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. AMBERST, August 11, 1859.

To-day we had the clourg exercises of Commence ment. The graduating clase was not a large one, being but forty-two in number; but I understand that it is held in unusually bigo estimation both by the Faculty and by the citizens of Amneret. It is a remark bie fact that the entire class, with the exception of but two or three, are members of the College Church, and many of them give premise of more than ordinary usefulners. In the orations delivered to-day,

ordinary usefulners. In the orations d-livered to-day, there was scarcely one which aid not give evidence of an unaffected piety, which was made the more impressive by the youthful faces of the speakers, the most of whom, including the valedictorian, were under the average age of college-graduates.

In the programme of the exercises, two of the pieces were started to indicate the decease of the young then naived, since they had received their appointment—both of them, it is said, of high promise. These furnerest biatuses were appropriately filted by dirges of rolemn music. The Greek oration by tieo. Constantice, a native of Athens, attracted a good deal of attention. The trustees and leaved visitors appeared to be nuch interested, but as was remarked by a young lady, his enunciation was so singular, that it was difficult to follow him. One set tence, I should judge from the acclamation which followed, was understood by the such nees—but it was explained to me that the two first kair gar were understood as designating a former professor who translated a work of E cheaberg on Greek Ant quities. A poem entitled. The New Entered the tentered in the college of th professor who translated a work of E cheaberg on Greek Ant quities. A poem entitled "Toe New-England Hom-stead," delivered by J. F. Cisflin, had much ment, but loss comething of its effect by an overdone style of electricin, which is a prevalent fault with young men not only in this institution, but in all colleges with when I am acquainted. In three of the orations, viz: "The Frue Idea of History," by Jufson Smith, "The Revival of Labor," by M. M. Dans, and the Valedictory address by J. P. Freach, there was an absence of the vicious mode of delivery, and the two first named were fine performances in composition as well as in the syle of equiconation. It is not unusual to hear these college aninversaries.

It is not unusual to bear these college aninversaries spoken of slightingly, as if it was something of a pen aity to lie en to them; but, for my part, I must confess a feeling of interest in them. It is to be remembered, in the first place, that the speakers are boys, not men who have had the practice of many years for the unsturing of their powers. Then i should not be list sight of, that what is accomplished in after years will, in no small development and development and them. of, that what is accounted to the success of these earlier efforts. Othello would never have been produced, as Home justly remarks, if Pericles (an earlier and inferior production of Snakspeare) had not met with popular favor.

At the dinner which succeeded the exercises of the

At the dimer which succeeded the exercises of the class, a considerable number of distinguished guests were present, among whom may be mentioned Prof. Hitchcock of New-York (whose address year-leady I have mentioned in a former commanication). Or. Storrs of Brook yn, N. Y.; the Hon. Horace Binney of Philarelphia; the Rev. Dr. Schaff, and others. Dimer speeches on such occasions have somewhat of sanchasters on the occasions have somewhat of sanchasters of the stude the remarks made to-day constitute an exception. There was, indeed, a practical consequence in what was said by several of the speakers, which would justify a much more full report than the elevating effect of natural scenery upon the mind of the student, and said that if there were no other ground of preference for Amnerst, its gorgeous mountain environment, which meets the eye whereverit its directed, would alone be sufficient. Mr. Binney spick of the want of physical excrete in American colleges as much to be deplared, and expressed the hope that it would ere long become a part of the system of education that bodily vigor should be cuitivated as essential to the full development of intellectual power. The same topic was still further enforced by Prof. Hitchcock, who raid that the great peril of our country was the want of stamina—that there was a manifest deterioration of the American people in bodily energy and endurance. We had not the miscular power which our fathers had. With the increasing effeminacy of body had kept pace a pernicious loosening from the saway of Conscience. We received to go back to the example of goed Old England, and seek the revival of manly

Gordence. We resease to go back to the example of good Old England, and seek the revival of manly strength of h dy and the kindred virtue of untlinching Housety in all the affairs of life.

In the overling there was a general gathering at the house of President Steams. A georal spirit prevailed reverted age and celebrity for learning even intermeded with female levelings and control hillage. reverend age and celebray in learning a volume in mingled with female lovelness and youthful hilarity. At a lare nour the company separated with kindly words, bearing with them I doubt not, a grateful sense of gratification, which will long retain a place in their remembrance.

A. H. D.

TO THE SCATIERED STUDENTS AND FRIENDS OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

The sudden and lamented death of President Mane has filled your hearts and ours with grief and disappointment. Six years of wise devotion had just succeeded in establishing this Ice itution, when its honored head, our captain in the great struggle, was, in the moment of victory, taken from us. He died a marryr to the cause of Education in the West, and to his zeal toward the students, his chivalry against encures of Antioch College. By the aid of faithful enemies of Actioch College. By the aid of faithful and suffering friends, he had, however, founded this Institution—firmly, we believe—in the hearts of its students, the State of Onio, and the Western World. He had samped his own image upon it, and infused his own spirit into it. It is destined to survive his decease, and to protect and adorn his reputation, and hand down has some forces.

he rame forever.

To fix upon and elect, with a certainty of accept To fix upon and elect, with a certainty of accept ance, the successor of Horace Hann, is not the work of a day. The Trustees are auxious to fulfill the just expectations of the students and the patrons of Antiech in their choice of a new President. A few weeks must therefore, be allowed for careful consideration and inquiry. Scattered as the Trustees are, and having already come from many widely-separated States twice during the last few months to attend to their restoration doubtes, it seems not wise to call them to twice during the last few months to attend to their responsible dulies, it seems not wise to call them to-gether again until previous communication and com-parison of views by letter have made it certain that they can elect a President who will accept, at once, they can elect a President who will accept, at once, the office. This cannot well be done earlier than at the commencement of the College term, at which time it is hoped that the Trustees will assemble prepared to act, with suitable information, to decide this grave

The object of this communication is to summon the old students together, and to invite all proposed new students to come at the regular opening of the term (September), and commence their regular studies. With a single *leeption, the old Faculty will be present to meet the old and to welcome the new students; and, in a very short time, no doubt an able and trustworthy leader—not neworthy to succeed our noble and lost President—will be found, to carry on and perfect the work so gloriously begin by him. In the name of our ascended here of Education, we summon his students back to the place where he died; and we call upon all those who becomed his work, and who loved his spirit and his plans, not to desert all that is left of him on earth beside his family, and the youth who have felt his influence!—this College of his heart. Let us make it more glorious than ever, that it may bear Tre object of this communication is to summon the felt he influence)—this College of his near. Let us make it more glorious than ever, that it may bear witness to the worth of its spiritual funder! Let us build it up a perpetual monument to his name!

During the vacancy, the College will be administered by the Starding Committee of the Tou-tees.

(Shane)

New York, Aug. 12, 1819.

The American Normal School Association will meet or a two days' session at Treaten, N. J., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m. Arrangements have been made by Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, President of the Association, with the N. J. Central Railroad, by which excursion tickets, to go and return, good till Friday, the 19th, for \$2, may be obtained at the office, foot of Courtlandt street, N. R.

AN EXPLOSION, AN EARTHQUAKE OR A METEOR.

The Troy Times of the 11th publishes the following account of the remarkable phenomena above referred

Everybody who was not in profound slumber must have been startled this morning by one of the most re-markable and thus far mysterious occurrences that has, during a long period of time, transpired in this section

country At about seven o'clock, while the sky was perfectly At about seven o'clock, while the sky was perfectly clouders, while hardly a breath of air was stirring, while not a single indication prevailed of a neural commetion of any sert a hatever, there was a terrific, shocking, detonating report accompanied, apparently, by two starp echoes. It was as if the sund had come from the sky—but there were no clouds, not a single indication of the prevalence of electricity, and that explanation could not be an ertained. The force of the concussion was so great the houses were shaken; that persons walking in the street felt the ground vibrate in derneath them; that here who had just commenced work upon buildings, instructively dropped their tools, work upon buildings, instructively dropped their tools, and looked to see what was the matter; that hitle chil-dies were frightened, and asked many strange quee

and looked to see what was incluster; that have can det were frightened, and asked many strange questions of their parents.

What could be the explanation of this wonderful phenomenon? Everybooy asked—nobody answered. Some had heard scamboat beliefs burst, and the noise was "exactly the same." Others remembered the dreafful casualty at the Ida Hell percussion cap factory, and were feafful that it had been repeated. Others recollected that at Schaghtocks and Benning to are powder-mills which have been blown up at different times, and expected to hear a dreafful story some from some point. So far as we can learn, all there surnises are incorrect. No buffer has been burst in this vicinity. The Ida Hill percussion cap factory has not been destroyed, despite curnors to the contrary. The Schaghticoke and Bennington powder-mills are in operation, and no disaster has occurred at either joint. The o necession was heard a Schaghticoke as plainly as at this point, and the people there supposed the Bennington works were hown up. At Bennington, which is thirty two miles from here, it was no less distinct, and there the conclusion was that Schaghticoke was the point whence it proceeded. At Eagle Bridge, it was formble enough to jar the lights of windows, and shake the sears on the down train of Bridge, it was forcible enough to just the figure windows, and shake the sears on the down train of cars. And so south. At Greenbush the people ran in flocks to the docks, supposing some steamboat on the Albany side of the river had borst its boiler. At Schedack men who were at work in the fields heard the report and felt the shock with great distinctness. At Albia folks were much startled, and turned their

About 10 o'c'ock romore prevailed that the me about 10 o'c'ock romors prevailed that the magazine at the Waterviiet Arst nal had exploded, and 25 men were killed. There was en ugh probability in this statemen to excite attention and insure belief in the minds of many. The consequence was an immediate rush in the direction of the ferries. Many were led up the hill to visit "the ruins of the percussion factory"—which, by the way is a small building, entirely isolated from any other structure. Some were issueed to walk down to the steamboat does, by being told that its builer was exploded while rounting in at the dock. One wag gave it as his opinion that the news of the recent Hard and Soft combat at one of our hotels had instreached Washington and the vererable President had "blowed up." Others suggested that perhaps Gov. Wise's "united Virginia" had collapsed.

Fourteen wagons laden with powder had been started out from the Schagticoke works this morning. When the managers of these mills learned that an explosion had not, as they on the outset supposed, taken place in Brinington, they concluded that the powder on the wagons had been blown up, and sent messeggers in persuit of them. The fourteen tesms arrived safety in town during the forences, however.

So the mystery remained unexplained and evidently inexplicable. But there is a theory at hand backed up by personal observation. We do not a sume to say it is correct, we simply give it as we get it, and leave

So the mystery remained unexplained and evidently inexplicable. But there is a theory at hand backed up by personal observation. We do not a sume to easy the correct, we simply give it as we get it, and leave scientific men to explain or dispose of it as they see fit. John P. Ball County Clerk, assures us that the noise heard was the result of an explosion of a meteor in the rky. Mr. Ball resides in Pittstown, in this county, and is a perfectly honorable and reliable gentleman. He informs us that he had just finished his breakfast, and was sta dieg in had or yard when he observed a bright high in a southerly direction from his house over the town of G afron, and descending very rapidly to the ground in a north-westerly course. This was about 7:20 a. m. Mr Ball last saw it when about half a mile above the earth, when it disappeared, and in a moment or more he heard the explosion. It was very loud, and resembled thunder. He had previously called his family to view the meteor, and they all observed the light and head the explosion for Nrs. Ball insust that there were three separate explosions—one mach louder than the others—and in support of her statement, Mr. Ball say, he saw three distinct clouds of smoke in the track of the meteor, which appeared to be a mile or more apar. The smoke was visible for some time, but was finally lost to sight. The meteor appeared to be at a distance of about twenty miles from Mr. Ball residence, and looked his a large-sized sky reck-t.

It has never be settled that a meteer does explode, we believe. If it does, we fail to see by what possibility it could produce three reports. Such bodies are not generally coarged on the revolver principle. But if a meteor could explode and cause three reports, our readers can judge as well as we can what must have been the immensity of its volume and the force of the

readers can judge as well as we can what must have been the immeneity of its volume and the force of the explosions to make three reports distinctly suitible for a distance of ferty or fifty miles in any direction. We have a lively recollection of the Oswego meteer hoax. It would require a larger stone than that was reprethat this section of country has experienced a light that this section of country has experienced a light shack of eart-quake. A gertleman from Venezuela, where such occurrences are common, says that this was his immediate conclusion. In every way, accord-ing to his opinion, the shock resembled that produced by an earthquake.

To a correspondent who suggests the theory that the noise was a thuder-clap, The Troy Times says:

noise was a thuder-ciap, The Troy Times says:

"There are various arguments against the idea that to us prevent its entertainment. Eccentric as electricity undoubtedly is, we have never heard of an exploition where there was no collection, and—nowspapers to the contrary notwithstanding—we are yet to believe that there can be collections requiring that distribution in equilibrium manifested by thunder-books in an enterey clear and cloudless sky. Again, the force of the shock was such that it was heard for a distance of fifty miles. Our correspondent can reason with himself how great, then, it must have been over that particular locality where the discharge he supposes occurred. It was accompanied by a peculiar vibratory motion of the earth. We do not believe this could have proceeded from a thunder-ciap, and especially from a shock at a distance of some miles. For these and other reasons we carefuled that our correspondent is wrong, and incide to the opinion that the phenomenon resulting from the slight shock of earthquake, which, supposing such to have been the cane, would have been equally notice able at Schodack and at Hennington, whereas a corcussion resulting from an electrical or meteoric expairs in—admitting the last to be possible—would have been limited in its effects, and less severe in proportion to the square of the distance traversed by the sound."

The Albony Argus of August 13 fays:

The Albany Argus of August 13 faye: We are inclined to think that it was a gentle earth-nate. Although we cannot learn that it was felt in quate. Although we cannot learn that it was felt in this city, we have been assured by two or three subscribers from the towns of Guilderland and New Scotland who were in our counting room yesterday, that the same phenomenon was experienced in these vicinities soon after 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The heavy, run bling sound and vibration of the earth continued, they say, for two or three minutes, proceeding from the south-west and dying away on the north east. When they give us this information, they were ignorant that any such thing had been experienced anywhere else.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. -Mr. Renatus Bachman writes to Albany Evening Journal as follows:

"In perusing this morning's paper, I observed a case of hydrophobia, which thus far has been a stumbling block for physicians in general to overcome. I feel in duty bound gentlemen, as I am in possession of an infallible remedy for that-most-to-be lamented disease, here to make it public, especially when attended with scarcely any expense, hoping those afflicted will make timely use of it.

timely use of it:

"Recipe.—Dissolve a pint of common table sait in a pint
of boiling water, scarify the part affected freely, then apply the
sait water with a cloth as warm as the patient can bear it, repearing the same for at least an hour."

"The same recipe has been successfully applied for
the bite of rattlesnakes. I hope thus to be instrumental in rescuing human life."

Sale of Negroes—High Prices.—Twenty-eight begroes were sold on Tuesday last, at McDonough, in Henry County. The aggregate amount of the sales was \$2,2,329, being an average of \$795. We select the following from the list, as an evidence of the high prices paid: One boy, field hand 18 years old, \$1,640; three boys, 14 years old—one \$1,440, one \$1,282, another \$1,207; two boys, 19 years old—one \$902, the other \$1,207; two boys, 19 years old—one \$902, the other \$1,207; two boys, 19 years old—one \$902, the other \$800; one seven years old \$726; one woman, 23 years old, with three boys—one 5 years, one 3 years old, with two children—a boy 3 years, a girl 18 months old, \$2,305; even girls sold at the following prices—one, 19 years old, \$1,200; one, 15 years, \$1,023; one, 16 years, \$1,100; one, 12 years, \$400; one, 7 years, \$705; one, 7 years, \$778. SALE OF NEGROES-HIGH PRICES .- Twenty-eight